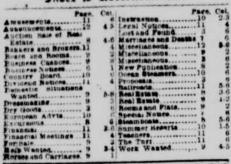
May.

PALMER'S TREATRE-S-The Sea King STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Money Mad. TERRACE GARDEN -8:15 Venetian Nights NION SQUARE THEATRE- 8:15-Regian's Way 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-La Belle Marie, or

ATH AVE AND ISTRIST Gettreburg.

Index to Advertisements.



Bueiness Kotices.



New Bork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1890.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Much slarm is felt at the spread of cholera in Spain : there have been ninety-one cases in all at Puebla de Rugat. ____ A stormy some between several Irish members and Mr. Balfour, the Irish Secretary, occurred in the House of Commons. - Mr. Edmund Vates comments upon the news in London. - Admiral Long, of the Chinese fleet, has resigned. == Major Wissmann sailed from Alexandria for Brindisi on his return to Berlin. ____ Eyraud, the murderer, was delivered on board the French ship Lafayette, at Havana, to be conveyed to France. Congress.-Both branches in session. - The Senate: No action was taken on the Silver bill,

and general debate was kept up, Mr. Allison making an effective speech. === The Finance Committee has restored the duty on works of art: the Tariff bill will probably be presented to the Senate to-day or to-morrow. - The House: The Sundry Civil bill was considered, and a few amendments were made. Domestic.-Between thirty and forty miners

were killed by an explosion of fire-damp in a mine at Hill Farm, Penn. ____ Chicago and St. Louis complained that the census was not accurately taken. === The Seneca Indians held a council to rejoice over the failure of the Whipple The exercises of commence ment week were continued at Cornell, Lehigh, Brown, Swarthmore, Miami, Wilson and other universities and colleges. - Quartermaster-General Holabird was retired. - One of the peaks of Mount Shasta, California, has disappeared; it is believed to have fallen into the Lobbyists engaged by the West End Pailroad Company, Boston, testified that they had attempted to influence no legislators by the use of money.

Suburban.-The Rapid Transit Com-City and missioners practically agreed upon an underground reute, === The Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association met to protest against the measures of the Whiskey Trust. = The new Madison Square Garden was opened with a concert. ____ Classday exercises were held at Rutgers College. Petitions were signed in many towns in New-Jersey requesting Governor Abbett to veto the bill legalizing bookmaking. - The annual regatta of the Pavonia Yacht Club was sailed. = The annual sale of the Rancho del Paso yearlings fluctuations, closing steady.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Generally fair, with slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 75 degrees ; lowest, 62 ; average, 66 1-4.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper can be changed as often as desired.

The turf has its Derbys and Cups and Toboggan Slides, but, after all, the Suburban is first in the heart of the American race-goer. It was believed that the great handicaps in May and early June would somewhat dim the histre of the young American classic, and might even supplant it in a measure, but such has not been the case. No race run in this country has aroused half the interest that is felt in the Suburban of 1890, which is to be run at Sheepshead Bay this afternoon. No better field of horses of the highest class ever turned out for a race. The battle between Raceland. Tenny, Salvator, Firenzi and Prince Royal will be a stirring spectacle.

While the testing of the upper portion of the new Aqueduct to-day by allowing five or six feet of water to flow through it for twenty miles or so will in no sense whatever affect the actual water supply of the city, it will arouse interest by reason of the fact that it is an earnest of that which is to come-of the actual | tion under the same flag with Cartagena and use of the big tunnel for supplying the thirsty people of New-York with all the water they for the adequate development of American want. This is only one of a number of tests which will be made as preliminaries to com- with Venezuela since the Red D Line has been plete opening of the Aqueduct. It is expected that they will show no defects in the structure. tion of the utility of direct steam communicaand in the absence of these the community will be justified in looking for a speedy addition to the water supply.

The similarity of the complaints regarding the census which come from Chicago and St. Louis is calculated to produce the impression that they are merely the outcroppings of the more or less animated rivalry which is proverbially known to exist between the two cities. The complaints, however, seem vague and illusory, and until the "hundreds of citizens" who are reported to have been overlooked by the enumerators come forward and demonstrate the fact, it will be idle to talk about inaccuracy and incompleteness. On general principles it is to be presumed that the census-takers in St. Louis and Chicago were as capable as those in New-York, for instance :

enumeration has been as thorough there as the Argentine Republic and Chili with their here.

Mayor Chapin, it appears, is putting forth tremendous efforts to give his second administration the appearance of being uncommonly economical. He has practically abolished the Brooklyn Board of Estimate, and is dealing personally with the estimates sent in by the various departments. In one case he has even induced the head of a department to ask for a few dollars less than the sum appropriated last year. It will be remembered that the tax-rate last fall was kept back until within a few days of the election, when the outcry of the taxpayers and the fear of the consequences caused it to be hastily made up. Mr. Chapin seems bound to have a low tax-rate this year, but it will not benefit the taxpayers if assessments are increased as they have been in some recent years.

NEW-YORK IN THE LUD CONGRESS. The XXIst Congressional District of this

State, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Essex. Clinton and Warren, is populated by Republicans who believe in taking time by the forelock. They have already called their convention to nominate a candidate for the next Congress. It is to be held at Plattsburg on the 17th of July. The present Representative of the district, Mr. Moffitt, who also sat in the Lth Congress, was chosen practically without opposition, receiving 21,361 votes while his competitor running on the Prohibition ticket received only 1,063 votes. It is not too early for the Republicans of the other thirty-three districts of New-York to begin to think of the coming Congressional campaign. They must all realize the importance from every point of view of having a Republican majority in the next House, just as they must realize that the Republicans of New-York can help mightily to secure that result.

The delegation from New-York in the List Congress is made up of nineteen Republicans and fifteen Democrats. If a vigorous and unitedcanvass is made, there is no reason why our party friends should not retain all the districts which they now hold and make some gains. The 1st District (Queens, Richmond and Suffolk), which is now represented by a Democrat, might be captured by a strong and popular Republican, and the same remark applies to the Vth Brooklyn District, and to the Xth New-York, now represented by General Spinola. The Republicans of Albany have demonstrated their ability to elect their Congressional candidate, although the district ordinarily goes Democratic. The Republicans of the XXXIIId (Erie) District have only themselves to blame for the fact that they are now represented in Congress by a Democrat. Mr Wiley's plurality was only 564, and he can readily be superseded this year by a Republican if wise connsels prevail in the nominating convention. Writing of the XXth District (Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga and Schenectady), "The Saratogian" states that Mr. Sanford's renomination is a foregone conclusion. The same thing is doubtless true of a number of the other Republican Congressmen, for the people have learned by experience that it is to their interests to retain faithful and experienced legislators in their service.

Some of the districts in the interior are Republican by so large a majority that there is a possible danger of losses from overconfi dence. We trust all our friends will remember how the Republicans of the Rensselaer Washington District were caught napping in 1886, and lay the warning to heart. Those two counties in 1884 gave Garfield for President a plurality of 3,460, while a Republican Congressman was elected by a well-nigh unanimous vote. Nevertheless, in 1886 a Democratic Congressman was chosen.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

The letters of our staff correspondent on the aspects of South American trade, published on Sunday and yesterday, have a direct bearing do substantially nothing to select, and stick upon various measures proposed by the Pan- blindly to the party which they like, and give American Congress. He has quoted Mr. Reinberg, the head of a prosperous American mercantile house at Guayaquil, as strongly advocating the establishment of a New-York bank with branches in every large South American port. A bill for the organization of such a bank is now before Congress, having been prepared in the State Department in conformity with the report presented to the Pan-American Conference by the Committee on Banking. was held. ___ Stocks very dull with small Mr. Reinberg, who has been largely instrumental in securing a great extension of American trade in Ecuador, is most positive in hi declaration that the substitution of New-York for London exchange would be a tremendous gain for American commerce. Banking facilities are needed in order to provide an effective means of lengthening credits, and thereby competing with English and German mer chants American merchants in Para, Rio Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Santiago, Valparaise and Lima have fully confirmed these views, and wherever our staff correspondent has been in his South American circuit the urgent need of American banking facilities has been recognized. Congress ought not to allow this important measure for the promotion of American trade to be hung up in committee. The Government will not be financially re sponsible for the scheme. Authority for the organization of the enterprise alone is asked for. The capital of \$10,000,000 will readily be subscribed in the United States and South

> The establishment of a steamship line on the West Coast in accordance with the reports presented to the Pan-American Congress is also strongly favored by Mr. Reinberg. Valparaiso and San Francisco are the natural terminal points, with Iquique, Callao, Guayaquil and Panama as the main intermediate ports. rapidity of Japanese progress, and the attempt The eastern seabord of Central America is rapidly acquiring commercial importance with the extension of the railway system of Guatamala and Costa Rica, and two lines under the American flag are needed, one from New-Orleans and the other from New-York, as a base of operations. Direct steam communicathe lower Magdelena ports is also required trade. The remarkable increase of commerce in successful operation is a practical demonstration in promoting the growth of American commerce. If there were a similar service of fast steamers with the Colombian ports, with steam tenders for the collection of freight, and American mercantile houses at the capital and the principal cities, there would inevitably folow a material increase in trade. The passage of the Shipping Act now before Congress will the nation. To the teachings of the great Chinese secure the establishment of steam communication on the West Coast and with the Carib- | Celestial Empire, its hostility to Western civiliza-

Mr. Reinberg also strongly advocates the ntroduction of a common silver coin which shall have a fixed value in the United States and South American countries. This project after prolonged discussion was referred by the Pan-American Congress to a special international commission. The scheme is undoubtellly practicable so far as Peru, Ecuador, Colom-

trary, it is likewise to be presumed that the the United States are concerned, but Brazil, paper currencies are hardly prepared at present to enter into it. The international banking system if established under pending legislation will greatly facilitate the introduction of the proposed silver coinage.

PRIZE WINNING AND HIGHER EDUCA-TION.

The brilliant achievements of Miss Fawcett and Miss Alvord at Cambridge University have naturally attracted the attention of both hemispheres, but, after all, those persons who triumphantly hail them as a final proof of the intellectual equality of men and women are not the most logical advocates of the policy of offering the same educational opportunities to both sexes. These single performances are, in fact, conclusive of nothing that was not universally conceded long ago, namely, that some women possess mental powers as acute as those of any man. They do not prove the broad proposition that the mind of the average woman can be as profitably cultivated as the mind of the average man. If that belief is still in need of confirmation, it must look further than isolated instances, however conspicuous. We are certainly not assuming that such confirmation is needed, but merely pointing out where it can not be found.

The champions of a cause which did not become victorious without an arduous conflict have a much more substantial basis for their contention that women are worthy of the amplest facilities for study in the well-nigh universal acquiescence in the result of their labors. The old arguments hurled against them have left searcely an echo. Experience has shown that women are not unsexed by persistent application to Greek, Latin, mathematics and the multifarious 'ologies, nor unfitted for any obligation of mature life, nor robbed of health, nor made less loving and lovable. If there are any persons left in this country who think that the curriculum of a girls' school should still be restricted to French, music, water-colors, embroidery and Felicia Hemans, or who so thinking possess the courage to declare their opinion, we must acknowledge that we do not know where to find them.

NEW-YORK COLD-SHOULDERED.

The city of New-York cannot get the most necessary provisions for the development of its traffic. A Republican Legislature at Albany and a Republican Congress at Washington have good reason for refusing enactments which would increase the political power of the horde now in possession of the city. New-York gets the cold shoulder everywhere, and no wonder. The sort of men New-York elects deserve the old shoulder.

Business men of New-York have no right to complain. The ruling power politically here is what they make it. Of course, business men will say, "Not very many of us vote the Tammany ticket." Some waste their votes on a County Democracy, which is neither more virtuous nor more patriotic than Tammany itself. Others vote the Republican ticketwhen there is work enough done by somebody else to wake them up. Others still need no waking and do their duty. But of this great body of citizens as a class, who can say that it uses even a tithe of its influence to secure good government? Do business men employ all their influence at primaries and in the manage ment of parties? Do they flatly refuse their contributions to a party which nominates an inworthy candidate? Do they demand as the price of their assistance to either party that men shall be chosen who know and will work for the needs of the city?

Everybody knows that these questions answer themselves. Business men of New-York, with comparatively rare exceptions, consider it not worth their while, or else decidedly beneath their dignity, to be active in political affairs. The great proportion of them split up their votes upon several tickets which they noney indiscriminately to aid tickets that are about the worst ever seen as freely as if they were about the best, and go downtown next day to growl because politicians put up such camps and care so little for the interests of the city. Yet this great body of intelligent citizens, working with practical sense and with arge command of means, and concentrating otes and means every time where they could help New-York, could easily overpower the rings, the saloons and the toughs.

So taxpayers rean what they have sown. It would not be a bad thing for them to rememper that harmony with the party which predominates in the rest of the State, and thereore in the Legislature, would give them power to shape affairs for the city in State legislation. They might profitably remember that a great commercial city, set at the very gateway to the populous and prosperous Northern States, could command a vast influence by acting in harmony with the great majority of the people in those States. Instead, New-York money comes out lavishly to support schemes of corruption and fraud by which the will of the majority at the North may be defeated. It is poured out lavishly to elect a Governor who s tolerably certain to have the Legislature against him, and to defeat the people of the State. Then New-York goes to Washington and to Albany and wants favors, and wonders that not even a Democratic Governor cares to give them.

CRITICAL TIMES IN JAPAN.

"Slow and sure" are the words of warnng that have frequently been addressed during the last two decades to the governing classes of Japan by many of her most sincere and farsighted friends. They knew full well that the marvellous o achieve within the space of five and twenty years a degree of civilization which it has taken Eur eans eighteen centuries to attain, must in the natural order of things be followed by a corre spondingly powerful reaction. The latter appears o have how set in, and it is probable that the strong revival of the former "joi-ism," or hatreof the foreigner, may force the Government of the Mikado to adopt a retrograde policy. The people at large have abandoned their former anxiety for the revision of the existing treaties, and for the universal application of the new agreement negotiated with the United States Government. for they realize that it involves the opening up of the country to the detested strangers. whereas, two or three years ago, the Imperial Government was on the point of adopting Chris tianity as a State religion-not on conscientions grounds, but solely because of the conviction that the Western Powers would never treat Japan on a footing of equality until the people became Chris tians-it is now officially recommending the doc trines of Confucius as the moral sheet-anchor of philosopher are due the reactionary policy of the tion and the stationary character of its develop ment. The news, therefore, that the precents of Confucius are henceforth to form the basis of the text-books of morality taught in the public schools of Japan will naturally be received with feelings of concern by those interested in the future of the Land of the Rising Sun.

The most peculiar feature about the present situation in Japan is the practical substitution of popular in lieu of Imperial authority. The and until it is positively shown to the con- bia. Venezuela, Central America, Mexico and old notions of passive and unquestioning obedi-

public opinion has developed into a force to which even the Heaven-descended Mikado is forced to The movement against the revision of the treaties and the admission of foreigners to the interior is distinctly of a popular nature and a source of embarrassment to the Government. The murder of two of the statesmen most identified with the party of progress, in Japan, the attempted assassination of two others, and the frequent attacks-one of which is deanother part of to-day's isscribed sue-which have been made during the few months on the American English missionaries, can only be regarded as manifestations of sentiments more or less latent for some years, but which now openly prevail among the people. Many of the foreign teachers, especially those engaged in the propagation of the Gospel, have been forced by the menacing attitude of the people to leave the country, and the files of newspapers from Yokohama, which have just reached this country contain a long list of outrages to which the missionaries have been subjected during the months of April and

The surprise which may be aroused in this country by this revival of the former hostility to the foreigner will disappear when it is remem bered that only about 100,000 of the 36,000,000 inhabitants of Japan are initiated in the ways and manners of the West. To the masses European civilization means merely an enormous crease in the taxes and in the price of the necessaries of life, a farewell to the former easy and indolent manner of getting through the day's work, and the advent of innumerable fresh vices and diseases. It means, moreover, the disagree able association with the white races, who look down with scarcely veiled contempt on the olivehued inhabitants of Japan, on their customs and on their superstitions.

The Yale and Princeton baseball nines are to play off their tie at the Brotherhood or Eastern Park in Brooklyn to-morrow afternoon at 3:45. Much annoyance was caused last week because the undergraduates in charge of the game for last Saturday either forgot or neglected to give the public fair warning as to place, day, hour and tickets for the game. No advertisement appeared in any of the papers until the morning of the contest, and it was only by the merest chance that thousands who take the liveliest interest in the annual Yale-Princeton struggle found out the particulars for which they had been looking. This sort of management on the part of students nakes graduates extremely tired. Here is a promising field for the activities of the graduate advisory committee.

"When the Capitol at Albany is finished," remarks "The Chicago Herald," "it will probably finest State Capitol building in the United States." Yes, indeed; and when the sky falls the business of lark-catching will flourish. Much virtue in a "when.

Ex-Alderman O'Neil says that in the privacy of Sing Sing ex-Alderman Jachne confided to him that the famous confession which he (Jachne made to Inspector Byrnes was "a fabrication Why Jachne should have pure and simple." fabricated is not clear. In doing so-if we grant hat he is now speaking the truth-he deliberately put his head in the noose. Most people, we magine, will prefer to believe that Jachne told the truth to Byrnes rather than to O'Neil. It is entirely in keeping, however, for O'Neil to affirm that both he and Jachne were "victims of newspaper clamor." They were victims of earnestness and vigor in the District-Attorney's officeelements that have been conspicuously lacking there during the last three years.

Another steam pipe burst yesterday near the oint where the cruption of last week occurred. The time may come when no New-Yorker will think of incurring the expense of a trip to Ve-

Another of the frequent reorganizations of the Japanese Cabinet had just taken place at the ime of the departure of the last mail from Yokoered in this country as the Mikado's representative at the festivities in connection with the tennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, is transferred from the control of the Mr. Mutsu, the Envoy at Washington, becomes Minister of Agriculture, and a gentleman bearing the exceedingly appropriate name of Go-to is injusted with the portfolio of Roads and Communiations. Viscount Hoki retains his place at the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Count Matsukata remains at the Treasury. Indeed, the labinet changes on this, as well as on all the previous occasions during the last two years, can aly be compared to a shuffling of cards. For the flice-holders, both past and present, belong all to he same party-yelept, the Progressist-which wedded to a foreign and domestic policy at ariance with the sentiments of the masses of the copie. The latter are opposed to the reconstituion of the treaties on the only terms to which the Western Powers will consent, and, on the other hand, the delay of the revision and the onsequent impossibility of Japan's increasing the import dues from the nominal figure at which they now stand, are forcing the Mikado to burden is people with direct taxes of the most enerous The national revenue is derived almost entirely from the land tax, and as the latter is being constantly augmented in order to meet the increased expenditure due to the public works undertaken by the State, the load is becoming greater than the inhabitants can bear. Great listress prevails throughout the country and famne rages in some of the provinces. nisery and despair the people turn to the statesmen at the head of the Government, and accusing them of being responsible for the present deplorable condition of affairs, assatl them with reproaches. It is this popular obloquy-as yet only directed against the persons of the Ministers-which is forcing the Mikado to change so frequently the names of his advisers.

Chicago is all ready to bring a libel suit against

At their last meeting the Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara decided to lease the Cave of the Winds to one George Wright. We violate no confidence in stating that Mr. Wright thinks he can sublet it in 1892 at a good round profit to the Democratic National Committee. It will be just the place for the Democratic Naional Convention to convene.

Quarantine authorities are respectfully requested not to overlook the fact that there is cholera in Spain and yellow-fever in the neighborhood of

We learn from that representative of sound Republicanism in New-England, "The Boston Journal," that the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts contemplates sending one or two workingmen abroad to "write up" the workings of free-trade in England in the most persuasive and enticing manner. We agree with "The Journal" that this will be a "superfluous enterprise." The people of this country have been fully and accurately informed as to the practical operation of the British system, both as reported by workingmen and by trained correspondents. The facts have been allowed to speak for themselves. It is possible, of course, to "doctor" them so as to give them a free-trade squint, but the game would hardly be worth the candle. "The Journal" makes the generous offer to reprint for the benefit of the Democratic committeemen some of the most striking passages from the letters written last year by the representatives of the Scripps League. This is particularly severe on 'The Boston Globe" and other free-trade papers which got tired of printing letters containing facts that told so heavily against their own cause.

ence to the Government have passed away, and and dropped them for the alleged reason that they did not possess sufficient "news value."

William R. Grace upon his failure to come to a previous understanding with the citizens' movement.

A convention of soap manufacturers has been in session at Lockport. The report that David B. Hill telegraphed them with a view to obtaining cut prices on the thousand gallons of soft soap which he proposes to take with him on his Western trip is denied.

The June number of the Library of Tribune Extras is entitled "Presbyterianism and Creed Revision," and contains a carefully revised report of the proceedings of the recent Conference The daily reports published in The Tribune have been greatly expanded from the stenographic notes and a great deal of interesting matter has been added. Portraits of Dr. Moore, Dr. W. C. Roberts, Dr. W. H. Roberts, President Patton, Dr. Crosby and the Rev. P. S. Allen accompany the text, with a full list of the commissioners. The pamphlet contains ninety-two pages and is a faithful record of a most important religious conference. Price 25 cents.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Depew will make the commencement address at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute to-morrow vening. Mr. W. S. Gilbert has bought a place in the country

and will sell his London house. The Rev. Dr. J. B. Dales on Sunday celebrated the

ompetition of his fiftieth year as pastor of the Sec United Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia, Penn. Mr. Watts has just painted from life a portrait of Lord Tennyson which he will give to Trinity College,

Cambridge; and he will give a replica of it to the National Gallery. Dr. J. E. Rankin, president of Howard University, nd his family are spending a few days at Orange, N. J. Garibaldi's tomb, in Caprera, is to be made a National nonument, and the island is to be devoted to the pur-

poses of a home for old sailors. A lighthouse also will be erected there. Professor Henry M. Torrey, of Harvard University.

s now out of danger from his recent serious illness. Two of the most interesting personages in the eyes of Sultan Mandara and his Ambassadors, who were recently at Berlin, were the German Empress and Prince Bismarck. "The wife of thy Emperor," said Prince Bismarck. Mandara, "Is very tall and beautiful, not unlike my self, only she has white hair, and so have her three Prince Bismarck, he added, had two big and they gave him snuff, which he loves very much. I am sorry he is dead. "But he is not dead, who has told you so?" "My Ambassadors said they had seen him dead in a house where all the people were dead (Panoptieum). He stood there just as they had seen him in his house, but he was dead, and could no longer talk." children." dogs, like hyenas. "He drank beer with my people,

of the three widely known brothers Welsh-Samuel. William-Philadelphia merchants and ditinguished citizens, Samuel, the eldest, died on Saturday at the advanced age of eighty-seven. "The were," says "The Philadelphia Ledger," "notable me all of them. The youngest, William, was the first to pass away, dying suddenly in the harness as a humanitarian upon a visit to a public hospital of which he was a director and trustee-work of a nature that he devoted a large portion of his life to as a good citizen. John, the second in seniority, Minister to England as well as merchant, and most active participant in all affairs of public advantage and bene faction, was the next to die. It was reserved for the eldest, Samuel, to live to the greatest age and to survive all his brothers. He was not so prominent in public life as the others, yet still did a great deal of useful work as a public spirited citizen, while concentrating his attention upon the affairs of the important commercial house of which he has been for so many years the honored chief. Samuel Welsh was one of the class of citizens that all people turn to instinctively when searching for men to fill places of trust, requiring the strictest integrity and highest honor. He has fastifully discharged the duries of many of them during his long and worthy life, still holding some of them at the time of his death." survive all his brothers. He was not so pro-

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Honors are showering on Murat Halstead. Not only does he have the good fortune to edit a bright paper in what is to be an important ward in the

of folding does, leading to as many exits, open simultaneously, actuated by electrical apparatus. Half the uses of electricity have not yet been discovered. The time may soon come when the necessity of going out between the acts for one thing and another—especially the latter—may be obviated by simply pressing an electrical button.—(Norristown Herald.

tickets only from the beginning of the mouth? There does not appear to be any good reason why they should not sell such tickets from any date. Not only would such a practice be a great convenience to many people who wish to live in the suburbs during Granville sat down with Lord Bramwell, and the summer, but it would increase the business of the roads. For it would tempt many to go to the stay in the city for the odd portions of two months. For instance, a man can go to the suburbs on the 15th of June, and can remain there until the 15th of If he does so, he will only be able to buy monthly ticket for the month of July, and will have to buy daily excursion tickets for two weeks in June nd two weeks in August. May be he will do so; but the chances are that he will decide to go to the country only for the month of July, and so the railroad is out

Dr. George Dana Boardman completes with the present year the remarkable, not to say unparalleled, series of Rible studies which have stretched from October 5, 1894, to December 29, 1890, making 931 lectures, covering the entire Rible from Genesis to Revelation. The continuous effort and persistent energy involved in this long labor are not less remarkable than the circumstance that it has been continued through a ministry of over twenty-six years. The titles of the entire series have just been printed, and give a topical conspectus of the entire Rible, at once interesting to the scholar and useful to the devout,—(Philadelpila Press.) Philadelphia Press.

The Marine Band contains one member for every star in the flag of our country; and it may be said that every member of the band is a star.

"I guess we'll have to postpone our 'Tarif-Reform'
meeting called for to night," said a prominent Democrat to a friend of the same political persuasion.

"Why so:"

"Well, here it is within two hours of calling the
meeting to order, the last mail is distributed, and we
laven't received a letter from Cleveland. It has evidently gone astray." (Norristown Herald.

Another name must be added to the list of girls who have taken college honors. us just taken the first prize in the annual "Junior Ex" oratorical contest of the Wisconsin State Uni versity. There were six contestants, two girls and or as they say out West, two ladies and

four gentlemen. The Favored Few.-Citizen-Why don't you arrest that pigeyed, bull-necked, ourang-outang-loved plug-ugly who is creating such a disturbance? Foliceman-Wouldn't be no use. He's got a political

pull.
Cinzen—How do you know?
Pofceman—Know it from his looks.—(New-York Weekly.

A gentleman in Cincinnati has in his possession a copy of the original edition of the Rev. Receher's famous "Six Sermons on the Nature, Occasions, Signs, Evils and Remedy of Intemperance." delivered in Litchfield, Conn., in 1826. These sermons awakened the most lively interest in temper ance throughout the United States, and may almost be said to have originated the temperance movement in this country. Their publication immediately caused the formation of the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance," and many other kindred In these sermons may be found the societies. famous misapplied quotation from the Bible, "Touch not, taste not, handle not," which has since been so often made to do duty by the prohibition wing of the temperance party. Dr. Beecher, usually acute, does not seem to have paid any attention to the context of this passage.

Might Have Been.—A captain in the German army published a paniphlet showing how the French might have gained a great victory at Sedau, and he has been cashiered and sent to prison for live years. If the French didn't know what they were doing at Sedau, it is not the business of any German to post them at this late day. So ruled the court-martial.—(Detroit Free Press.

An American who has been sojourning in England ays that the funniest thing about the tokes in some English papers is that the editors apparently think

An Englishman cured a prolonged attack of rh natism and gout by placing under each bed-post oroken-off bottle, thus insulating his bed-stead. Many men who are alling might cure themselves by simply breaking their bottles and spilling the contents. And others, who come insulate, should return home earlier. —(Norristown Herald. THE WORLD OF LONDON

We offer our sincere condolences to the Hon CHRONICLED ND CRITICISED BY MR. ED.

TUND YATES.

THE LATE LADY BY-PRINCESS VICTORIA'S BE TROTHAL_ROYALTY AT DEVONSHIRE HOUSE-OANON FARRAR AND A VACANT DEANERY

-MR. LABOUCHERE'S BANTER-MAJOR POND SECURES 'SIR ' MORELL MACKENZE - POLITICAL

AND ART NOTES.

IBY CARLE TO THE THIBUNE.]

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London, June 16.—The Queen felt the death of Lady
Ely very keenly, for the death of any one of her old servanta makes her feel the isolation of her own position. In all hatters where great discretion and ecrecy were required, Lady Ely possessed to an extraordinary degree the qualities necessary for the post and none of the fults of the court intriguante. She was a most discret woman and no word was ever heard to escape from her lips, though she knew every thing, and she was essentially a peacemaker and confidante for every one. In a household so large as the Royal one must dways be, from Lady Ely's position she was thrown ino intimate relations with every one worth knowing in ever portion of Europe as well as our own centry. Her friendship with the ate Emperor of th French and Empress Eugenie began when, as the beautiful Macemoiselle Montijo, Lady Ely acted as the chaperon to the Empress during two or three seasons she passet in London before the Emperor saw her and fell in love with her, and no one knew more of he secrets of that wooing than Lady Ely. In all the great events of the Empress's life Lady Ely was more or less connected. When the Prince Imperial was both Lady Ely was sent by the Queen to be with her, and used often laughingly to assure people who asserted a belief in the story that he was a supposititious child that 10 one who witnessed, as she had, the long and pallife! confinement of the Empress could have any doubt on the subject, and her description of the Em erors joy and delight when all was over vas very amuring. After the downfall of the Emple she we one of the first to welcome the exiles to Chistehurst, and on the terrible norning when the news of the death of the Prince Imperial was told to the stricken Empress, Lady Ely haps the most interesting part of Lady Eiy's life was er great friendship with Cavour, who had a most enthusiastic admiration and atta-husent for her, and who but for the ties of court would certainly have ultimately made her his wife. She, owever, was unwilling then to leave the Queen, and is death, which

PRINCESS VICTORIA'S NEW LOVE.

came quickly, terminated whatever here might

have been of her changing her minc.

The engagement of Princess Victoria of Prussia to the Prince of schaamburg Lippe is a very suitable one and has given great satisfaction to her family. had been arranged for some time, but at the earness lesire of the Empress Frederick was not announce until after the second anniversary of Emi ror Free-erick's death. Princess Victoria is a very vely and impressionable young lady and has given h - family good deal of anxiety on account of her matemoral entanglements. She is not a pretty girl, but is very deasant, witty, clever, most popular and is now quite recovered from her passionate attachment to the relincky Alexander of Battenberg, which at one promised to produce very embarrassing complication EMPEROR WULLIAM AND HIS SUBJECT

The town of Berlin has been much hurt by En eror William's refusal to allow it to erect a momune t to his father Frederick.

The German Emperor is giving practical his views on the great social question of the lay. He has written to the authorities of Konigsborg expressing his approval of the inhabitants of that I wo decorating their houses with flowers and branches of trees during his recent visit instead of indulging in costly fetes and erecting expensive triumphal arches. He added that nothing gave a demonstration so much real value as the spontaneous participation of the

LORD HARTINGTON'S GARDEN PARTY. Lord Hartington's garden party at Dezonshire House

on Friday, said to be the first festivity of the kind ever given within those sacred prednets, had been Prince of Wales might be present, and he arrived with cially, if not atmospherically, for the sun refused to shine, the scene was a most billiant one. The terraces and great lawn were throughd with the most distinguished people of the day, and in the wilderness beyond a group of Gypsy singers, it quaint costumes, and the band of the Coldstreams were placed to attract the visitors. The Princess of Walestook Lord Harting Lady Spencer, the Duchess of Westminster, Lady Wantage and Mrs. Chamberlain attracted much after tion. The presence of Mrs. Henry Fawcett and her daughter, the senior wrangler, was at interesting feature of the afternoon. Lady salishiry and Mrs. Gladstone exchanged almost sisterly greting. Lord probably felicitated him upon having entered on his eighty third year the day before Christian greeted Professor Max Muller with effusion. A group of Chinese diplomatists strayed meonsciously into the Royal marquee during the momentary absence of Sir Halliday Macartney.

LORD SALISBURY IN GOOD SPRITS.

It was noticed at the Foreign Office reception that Lord Salisbury was looking unusually wel and seemed in very good spirits. A tendency to puton flesh has ceased to develop so alarmingly, and hehas lost the tired, haggard look which so distressed its friends a short time ago. He was everywhere onversing in scraps with guest after guest and unbedling to less important followers in a fashion that wa as graceful as it was unusual in him.

THE VACANT DEANERY OF MANCHESTER. It is considered probable that the Dealery of Manchester will be offered to Canon Farrar. The s upward of two thousand a year, and thre is an excellent house. There is more work herethan usually falls to the lot of a dean, as the cathedrl is a parish . The second favorite among th candidates for preferment is Archdeacon Blakeney, th well-known Vicar of Sheffield, who is a great ally of th Archbishop

of York. TORD WOLSELEY' SUCCESSIR

Various reports are in circulation as t Lord Wolseley's successor in the post of Adjutant-General. It is most probable the appointment will be that of General George Harman, who shortly vacate the Military secretaryship. He is a little the senior & Sir Redvers Scripary in service and considerably so in gars, and Sir Redvers can very well wait for General Heman's shoes. There may still be a surprise in store fr the Service with regard to Lord Wolseley, whose resent withdrawal from the Horse Guards may men his early return in an entirely new character as hief of staff. SAUNDERSON AND LAB UCHIRE.

In one of his incisive speeches, Colone Saunderson the other day compared Henry Laborchere to a gargoyle. When they met in the lobby Henry challenged the Colonel with not knowing the meaning of the word. The Colonel demurred; he knew it perfectly. "What is it?" asked Henry. "A grotesque gutterspout " was the reply, whereupon Henry, wh is never annoyed, chuckled delightedly.

A PARNELLITE CHANGE OF PRONT.

Messrs. Parnell, Sexton and Dillon formally backed Mr. O'Hanlon's Irish University bill one day phatically disavowed it the next day. The fact is Mr. O'Hanion's proposal to endow a Roman (atholic university out of the funds of the disendowd Irish Protestant Church excited such general disapproval among the Separatists that the Home Rule leaders were compelled to throw over the project with all

THE GRAND OLD MAN ANGRY.

I never saw Mr. Gladstone more angry han Friday night when Mr. Goschen flung in his face his deliberately expressed opinions in favor of compensating publicans. He writhed under the repetition of his own words and his face became suffused with indignation. Mr. Gladstone on this question has executed as complete a somersualt as he las ever done in his life. In making himself all things to all men he has now adopted the opinions of the most fanatical tectotaller.

A NEWFOUNDLAND COMPROMISE

It is not improbable that the Newfoundland difficulty may be arranged by the cession of a small and unhealthy settlement on the West Coast of Africa to France in exchange for the surrender of al French rights in Newfoundland.

DR. MACKENZIE TO LECTURE IN AMERICA. After all, the persuasive Pond has succeeded in inducing Sir Morell Mackenzie to lecture next Oc-

tober in some of the principal cities in America. Colonel Pond offered £100 a lecture for as many lectures as Sir Morell liked to give up to tarty, but